

Forest For The Trees

Project Learning Tree Activity #69

Program of Studies

Science:

- S-P-SI-3 (Use evidence (e.g., observations) from simple scientific investigations and scientific knowledge to develop reasonable explanations.)
- S-P-AC-4 (Examine how science fosters understanding of issues (e.g., use/misuse, availability, distribution) related to natural resources.)
- S-4-ESS-3 (Earth's materials have different physical (e.g., capacity to retain water) and chemical (e.g., ability to support plants) properties and provide resources that humans use.)
- S-4-LS-9 (Organisms change the environment. These changes may be detrimental or beneficial.)
- S-4-AC-2 (Describe the role of science and technology in dealing with local issues (e.g., landfill location).)
- S-6-LS-5 (Investigate factors (e.g., resources, light, water) that affect the number of organisms an ecosystem can support.)
- S-7-ESS-4 (Examine evidence (e.g., fossils) for changes in life and environmental conditions.)

Social Studies:

- SS-P-H-1 (Distinguish among past, present, and future, and describe change over time.)
- SS-P-G-4 (Recognize that people depend on, adapt to, or modify the environment to meet basic needs.)
- SS-P-E-2 (Recognize fundamental economic concepts (e.g., goods and services, supply and demand, scarcity, and opportunity cost).)
- SS-6-H-3 (Evaluate past, current, and future issues of land use (e.g., preservation, development, modification) from geographic perspectives.)

Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-AC-2 (Examine how designing and conducting scientific investigations fosters an understanding of issues related to natural resources (e.g., scarcity), demonstrate how the study of science (e.g., aquariums, living systems) helps explain changes in environments, and examine the role of science and technology in communities (e.g., location of landfills, new housing developments).)
- SC-E-2.1.2 (Earth materials provide many of the resources humans use. The varied materials have different physical and chemical properties, which make them useful in different ways, for example, as building materials (e.g., stone, clay, marble), as sources of fuel (e.g., petroleum, natural gas), or growing the plants we use as food.)
- SC-E-3.1.2 (Organisms have basic needs. For example, animals need air, water, and food; plants need air, water, nutrients, and light. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their needs can be met.)
- SC-E-3.2.1 (Plants and animals have life cycles that include the beginning of life, growth and development, reproduction, and death. The details of a life cycle are different for different organisms.)
- SC-E-3.3.2 (The world has many different environments. Distinct environments support the lives of different types of organisms. When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.)
- SC-E-3.3.3 (All organisms, including humans, cause changes in the environment where they live. Some of these changes are detrimental to the organism or to other organisms; other changes are beneficial (e.g., dams built by beavers benefit some aquatic organisms but are detrimental to others).)
- SC-M-3.2.1 (All organisms must be able to obtain and use resources, grow, reproduce, and maintain stable internal conditions while living in a constantly changing external environment.)
- SC-M-3.4.1 (Biological change over time accounts for the diversity of species developed through gradual processes over many generations. Biological adaptations include changes in structures, behaviors, or physiology that enhance survival and reproductive success in a particular environment.)
- SC-M-3.4.2 (Extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the adaptive characteristics of a species are insufficient to allow its survival. Extinction of species is common; most of the species that have lived on Earth no longer exist.)

Social Studies:

- SS-E-3.1.2 (Consumers use goods and services to satisfy economic wants and needs.)
- SS-E-3.1.3 (Every time a choice is made, an opportunity cost is incurred. Opportunity cost refers to what is given up when an economic choice is made.)
- SS-E-4.4.2 (People adapt to or modify the environment (e.g., produce food, build shelter, make clothing) to meet their needs.)
- SS-M-4.1.2 (Different factors (e.g., rivers, dams, developments) affect where human activities are located and how land is used in urban, rural, and suburban areas.)
- SS-M-4.4.4 (Individual perspectives impact the use of natural resources (e.g., watering lawns, planting gardens, recycling paper).)